

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

METHOD FOR STERILIZING PACKAGING MATERIAL BY USING HIGH
5 VOLTAGE PULSE POWER SOURCE AND A DEVICE THEREFOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method for sterilizing
10 packaging materials by using high voltage pulses power source
and a device therefore. More specifically, it relates a method
for sterilizing packaging materials for packaging materials
such as liquids, solid bodies, or combinations of them such as
foods, medical supplies, Chinese medicines, cosmetics, feeds,
15 and fertilizers, especially, and to a method for sterilizing
packaging materials for packaging foods by using high voltage
pulses and a device thereof.

2. Detailed Description of the Related Art

Conventionally, as methods for sterilizing the packaging
20 materials, reagent sterilization using an aqueous solution of
peroxide, gas sterilization using ethylene oxide, ultraviolet
sterilization, heat sterilization, or the like have been
carried out in general. Moreover, many methods of
sterilization (under vacuum or under normal pressure) using
25 plasma classified as the same technology as this invention
have been disclosed in the patent publications.

However, the reagent sterilization has a problem that
sterilization reagent remain in the packaging materials after
sterilization and the residues affect on quality of an
30 article; the gas sterilization has also problems of remaining
gas, a poor efficiency caused by batch processing, and a bad
influence on quality of an article; the ultraviolet
sterilization has also a problem that the sterilization effect
is insufficient, especially, ineffective to molds; the heat

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sterilization is in danger of exerting thermal deformation and thermal contraction on plastic packaging materials, and use of a heat resistant packaging material to suppress the thermal deformation and thermal contraction increases costs; the
5 sterilization by plasma under vacuum has a problem of making a system expensive and also having a poor efficiency due to batch processing; and in the sterilization by plasma under normal pressure using an Rf power source, an electrode gap needs to be a few millimeters or less, therefore, objects for
10 sterilization are restricted to those of a flat form like a film, and the sterilization effect has also been insufficient.

For the above reason, methods for sterilizing packaging materials (for example, plastic containers, paper containers, glass containers, films, sheets, or the like) without using
15 germicides, moreover, without heating are under development. One of the sterilization methods uses high voltage pulses, for example, the sterilization method is provided the system with a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side electrode for applying thereto the high voltage generated by
20 the power source, and a ground side electrode placed to be opposed to the discharge side electrode. By this method, the object is sterilized by placing a packaging material as an object for sterilization between both electrodes at normal temperature and under normal pressure, and applying the high
25 voltage pulses across the electrodes.

As an embodiment of a conventional high voltage pulse sterilization method, for example, as shown in Fi.9 (a), a sterilizer A for containers is provided with a processing device comprising a power source B for generating high
30 voltage, a discharge side electrode C for applying the high voltage generated by this power source B, a entrance and exit means (not illustrated) for putting this discharge side electrode C in and out of a packaging container D such as a pet bottle, and a ground side electrode E placed outside of

the packaging container D, and is also provided with a gas supply means G for supplying a rare gas such as argon and helium into the packaging container D.

Moreover, the above-described power source B steps up the voltage inputted from the power source H through a Slidac I and a high voltage transformer J, and rectifies it by a full-wave rectification bridge K. Thereafter, the current value is decreased through a resistor L and a capacitor M is charged. The electric energy charged in the capacitor M is instantaneously discharged through a gap N, and is applied as a pulse voltage across the discharge side electrode C of the processing device F and the ground side electrode E, to sterilize a packaging material D by plasma generated by the high voltage pulses. In the figure, P is the resistor, and Q is the ground. Here, when a rare gas such as argon is supplied during discharge as shown in Fig.9 (b), breakdown voltage can be lowered, the plasma can be uniformly generated by the high voltage pulses, and favorable sterilization can be performed. Here, R is a dielectric provided inside of the ground side electrode E.

According to the above-described conventional high voltage pulse sterilization method, for example, in the case that the packaging material is a pet bottle or the like, the sterilization effect has been only about 1 to 2D [sterilization effect value $D = -\log$ (the survival number of bacteria/ the initial number of bacteria)], and the sterilization has not been performed uniformly, and a practical sterilization effect has not been obtained.

The zealous studies repeated by the applicants of the present invention to solve the above problem have shown that the non-uniformity of the sterilization has been caused by the configuration that the discharge side electrode is in a shape of a round bar; strong high voltage pulse discharges are generated from the tip; and the strong high voltage pulse

discharges are not effectively generated from the external wall of the round bar shape discharge side electrode, and the applicants have resulted in this invention.

Therefore, the first purpose of the present invention is to provide a method for sterilizing a packaging material by using high voltage pulses, in which non-uniformity is not caused to the sterilization effect and high voltage pulses are used in order to improve the sterilization effect, and the second purpose is to provide a sterilizer to be used therefor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

As a means for achieving the above purpose, the invention as claimed in claim 1, the sterilizer comprises a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side electrode to which the high voltage generated by the power source is applied, and a ground side electrode arranged so as to be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode, in which a packaging material to be sterilized is placed between both electrodes under normal temperature, and is sterilized by applying high voltage pulses in a gas atmosphere, characterized in that the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface of the discharge side electrode.

In the claim 1 of the present invention, in the method for sterilizing the packaging material by using the high voltage, the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface thereof, therefore, discharges of strong high voltage pulses are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but are uniformly generated from the tops of the projections on the outer peripheral surface.

As another means of the method according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 2 is characterized in that the unevenness on the surface of the

discharge side electrode is formed into a helical form.

In the claim 2 of the present invention, strong high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but since the electrode has the
5 helical unevenness on the outer peripheral surface, the strong high voltage pulse discharges can be generated from the tops of the helical projections radially and uniformly centering the bar-like discharge side electrode.

As another means of the method according to the present
10 invention, the invention as claimed in claim 3 is characterized in that the packaging material is a container or a film.

In the claim 3 of the present invention, as the packaging materials, not only containers such as a pet bottle and a cup
15 but also a plane film can be sterilized by the high voltage pulses.

As another means of the method according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 4 is characterized in that the packaging material is a container
20 and the discharge side electrode is inserted in the container.

In the claim 4 of the present invention, the internal surface of the container can be sterilized uniformly without unevenness by inserting the discharge side electrode into the container and generating the high voltage pulse discharges.

As another means of the method according to the present
25 invention, the invention as claimed in claim 5 is characterized in that the gas is at least a kind of gas selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium.

In the claim 5 of the present invention, the breakdown
30 voltage can be lowered, and favorable sterilization can be carried out in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

As another means of the method according to the present

invention, the invention as claimed in claim 6 is characterized in that at least one kind of gas selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium is introduced during discharge.

5 In the claim 6 of the present invention, the gas can be utilized effectively by introducing the gas during discharge, and further the breakdown voltage can be lowered, and favorable sterilization can be carried out in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

10 As another means for achieving the above purpose, the invention as claimed in claim 7, a sterilizer comprises a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side electrode to which the high voltage generated by the power source is applied, and a ground side electrode arranged so as
15 to be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode, in which the packaging material to be sterilized is placed between both electrodes under normal temperature and normal pressure, and is sterilized by applying high voltage pulses in a gas atmosphere, characterized in that water or an
20 aqueous solution is given to the packaging material before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge.

In the claim 7 of the present invention, the method for sterilizing the packaging material by using the high voltage pulse power source is able to improve the sterilization effect
25 because active oxygen or the like is generated by giving water or an aqueous solution to the packaging material before discharge, during discharge or before and during discharge.

As another means of the method according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 8 is
30 characterized in that water or aqueous solution is given to the packaging material so as to cloud the surface of the packaging material.

In the claim 8 of the present invention, the sterilization effect is increased by means of letting the

particles of, for example, pure water or aqueous solution adhere to the surface of the packaging material in order to cloud the surface of the packaging material made of, for example, a transparent material, and applying the high voltage pulses in this state, and also the surface of the packaging material can be sterilized efficiently and uniformly without unevenness.

As another means of the method according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 9 is characterized in that the gas is at least one kind of gas selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium, and the gas is humidified with the water or aqueous solution and introduced before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge.

In claim 9 of the present invention, the gas is humidified with water or an aqueous solution and introduced before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge, and is thereby effectively utilized, and moreover, the breakdown voltage can be lowered; the favorable sterilization can be carried out in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges; and furthermore, the sterilization effect can be improved by giving water or an aqueous solution to the packaging material.

As another means of the method according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 10 is characterized in that the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness of continuous projections on the discharge side surface of the discharge side electrode.

In the claim 10 of the present invention, since the discharge side electrode is provided with the continuous unevenness of the projections on the discharge side surface, strong high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but are uniformly generated from the top of the projections on the outer

peripheral surface.

As another means of the method according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 11 is characterized in that the unevenness on the discharge side
5 surface is formed into a helical form.

In the claim 11 of the present invention, since the outer peripheral surface is provided with helical unevenness thereon, the high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but the high
10 voltage pulse discharges can be generated from the tops of the helical form projections uniformly and radially centering the discharge side electrode.

As another means of the method according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 12 is
15 characterized in that the packaging material is a container or a film.

In the claim 12 of the present invention, not only containers but also plane films can be sterilized by the high voltage pulses as the packaging materials.

20 As another means of the method according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 13 is characterized in that the packaging material is a container, and the discharge side electrode is inserted in the container.

In the claim 13 of the present invention, it is possible
25 to uniformly sterilize the internal surface of the container with efficiency without unevenness by generating the high voltage pulse discharges with the discharge side electrode inserted in the container.

The invention as claimed in claim 14 for achieving the
30 above purpose comprises a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side electrode to which the high voltage generated by the power source is applied, and a ground side electrode arranged so as to be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode, and the device in which the

packaging material for sterilization is placed between both electrodes under normal temperature and normal pressure and is sterilized by applying the high voltage pulses in the gas atmosphere is characterized in that the discharge side electrode is provided with the unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface of the discharge side electrode.

In the claim 14 of the present invention, since the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface in the device for sterilizing a packaging material by applying the high voltage pulses thereto, the strong high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but it is possible to uniformly generate the strong high voltage pulse discharges from the tops of the projections on the outer peripheral surface.

As another means of the device according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 15 is characterized in that the unevenness on the discharge side electrode surface is arranged in a helical structure.

In the claim 15 of the present invention, the strong high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but since the outer peripheral surface is provided with unevenness in a helical form, the strong high voltage pulse discharges can be generated from the tops of the helical form projections radially and uniformly centering the discharge side electrode.

As another means of the device according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 16 is characterized in that the packaging material placed between the both electrodes is a container or a film.

In the claim 16 of the present invention, not only a container or the like but also a plane film can be sterilized as the packaging material by the sterilizer using high voltage

pulses.

As another means of the device according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 17 is characterized in that the packaging material is a container, and the sterilizer is provided with a discharge side electrode to be inserted in the container, and a ground side electrode to be arranged along the outer peripheral surface of the container.

In the claim 17 of the present invention, the internal surface of the container can be sterilized uniformly with efficiency by inserting the discharge side electrode into the container and generating high voltage pulse discharges across the ground side electrode.

As another means of the sterilizer according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 18 is characterized in that the sterilizer is provided with an introduction means for introducing during discharge at least a kind of gas to be selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium.

In the claim 18 of the present invention, since the sterilizer is provided with the introduction means for introducing a kind of gas during discharge, the gas can be introduced easily during discharge and can be used effectively by using the introduction means, and further, the breakdown voltage can be lowered, and the favorable sterilization can be carried out in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

According to the invention as claimed in claim 19 for achieving the above purpose, the device which is provided with a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side electrode to be applied with the high voltage generated by the power source, and a ground side electrode placed so as to be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode, in which the packaging material to be sterilized is placed

between both electrodes under normal temperature and normal pressure, and is sterilized by applying the high voltage pulses thereto in the gas atmosphere, is characterized in comprising a liquid supply means for giving water or an aqueous solution to the packaging material before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge.

In the claim 19 of the present invention, since the sterilizer is provided with a liquid supply means for giving water or an aqueous solution to the packaging material before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge, the liquid supply means gives water or an aqueous solution to the packaging material, and thereby the sterilization effect by the high voltage pulses can be improved.

As another means of the device according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 20 is characterized in that water or an aqueous solution is given to the surface of the packaging material by the liquid supply means so as to cloud the surface of the packaging material.

In the claim 20 of the present invention, for example, particles of pure water or an aqueous solution are made to adhere to the surface of the packaging material by the liquid supply means so as to cloud the surface of the packaging material made of, for example, a transparent material, and the sterilization effect can be improved by applying the high voltage pulses thereto in this state, and also the surface of the packaging material can be sterilized efficiently and uniformly without unevenness.

As another means of the device according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 21 is characterized in that at least a kind of gas selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium is humidified with the water or an aqueous solution and the water or aqueous solution is given to the packaging material before discharge, during discharge, or

before and during discharge by the liquid supply means.

In the claim 21 of the present invention, the gas can be used effectively by humidifying the gas with water or an aqueous solution and introducing the gas before discharge, 5 during discharge, or before and during discharge, and moreover, the breakdown voltage can be lowered, and the favorable sterilization can be carried out in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges, and further, the sterilization effect can be improved by giving the water 10 or aqueous solution to the packaging material.

As another means of the device according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 22 is characterized in that the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge 15 side surface thereof.

In the claim 22 of the present invention, the discharge side electrode is provided with the unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface. Therefore, it is possible to uniformly generate strong high 20 voltage pulse discharges from the tops of the projections on the outer peripheral surface.

As another means of the device according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 23 is characterized in that the unevenness on the discharge side 25 surface is arranged in a helical structure.

In the claim 23 of the present invention, strong high voltage pulses are not discharged from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but since the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness in a helical structure 30 on the outer peripheral surface, the strong high voltage pulses can be discharged from the tops of the helical form projections radially and uniformly centering the discharge side electrode.

As another means of the device according to the present

invention, the invention as claimed in claim 24 is characterized in that the packaging material to be placed between the both electrodes is a container or a film.

In the case of the invention as claimed in claim 24, not only containers but also plane films can be sterilized by the high voltage pulses as the packaging material.

As another means of the device according to the present invention, the invention as claimed in claim 25 is characterized in that the packaging material is a container, and the device is provided with a discharge side electrode to be inserted in the container, and a ground side electrode arranged along the outer peripheral surface of the container.

In the claim 25 of the present invention, strong high voltage pulse discharges are effectively generated from the outer peripheral surface of the discharge side electrode, therefore, the internal surface of the container can be sterilized uniformly with efficiency by inserting the discharge side electrode into the container and generating the high voltage pulse discharges across the ground side electrode.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 illustrates an example of an embodiment to which the present invention is applied, where (a) is a schematic view showing the sterilizer according to the present invention by using the high voltage pulse power source, and (b) is a cross section view taken along the line X-X.

Fig.2 shows an example of the discharge side electrode embodied according to the present invention, where (a) is an external view of a part of the discharge side electrode, and (b) is a schematic sectional view of the part Y thereof.

Fig.3 is a schematic sectional view for explaining the process for giving water or an aqueous solution to the packaging material according to the present invention.

Fig.4 is a schematic sectional view for explaining the process for blowing a gas to the packaging material.

Fig.5 is a drawing for explaining the bubbling process of giving water or an aqueous solution and blowing a gas at the same time.

Fig.6 is a schematic sectional view for explaining the process of inserting the discharge side electrode into the packaging material and sterilizing it with high voltage pulses.

Fig.7 is an explanatory cross section view showing an example of an embodiment in which the present invention is applied to sterilization of a film.

Fig.8 is an explanatory drawing for explaining another embodiment of the discharge side electrode according to the present invention.

Fig.9 shows a conventional example, in which (a) is a general configuration view of the sterilizer using high voltage pulses, and (b) is an enlarged schematic cross sectional view showing a part of the (a).

[Explanation of the References]

A1, A2 ... Sterilizers according to the present invention.

p ... pitch

1 ... treating vessel

2 ... ground side electrode

3 ... table

4 ... packaging material (container, film)]

5 ... discharge side electrode

5A... disc type electrode

5a... uneven parts

6 ... high voltage pulse power source

7 ... liquid supply means

8 ... spray member

9 ... introduction means for gas

- 10... spray member
- 11... insulating plate
- 12... heater
- 13... disc

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Next, preferred embodiments in which the present invention is applied to sterilization of packaging materials (containers, films, or the like) will be explained below referring to the attached drawings.

(First Embodiment of the Present Invention)

Fig.1 (a) is a schematic view showing the sterilizer using the high voltage pulse power source according to the present invention, and Fig.1 (b) is a cross section view taken along the line X-X of the present invention shown in Fig.1 (a).

Fig.2 shows an example of the discharge side electrode embodied according to the present invention, where (a) is a sketch drawing of a part of the discharge side electrode, and (b) is an enlarged sectional view of the part Y thereof.

In Fig.1 (a) and (b), the sterilizer A1 in accordance with the present invention is provided with a pulse power source 6 (corresponding to the power source B shown in the Fig.9 (a)) for generating high pulse voltage, a discharge side electrode 5 for the high pulse voltage generated by the pulse power source 6, an entrance and exit means (not illustrated) for putting the discharge side electrode 5 into and out of the packaging container 4, and the ground side electrode 2 installed by being placed around the outer peripheral surface of a treating vessel 1.

In the sterilizer A1 in accordance with the present invention as shown in Fig.1 (a), the ground side electrode 2 is installed by being placed around the outer peripheral surface of the treating vessel 1, and strong high voltage

pulse discharges can be generated uniformly from the tops of the projections of the helical form uneven part 5a on the outer peripheral surface of the discharge side electrode 5.

The treating vessel 1 of the above sterilizer A1 of the present invention is formed cylindrical with thickness not less than 0.1mm, for example, from acrylic resin, to be large enough to house the packaging container 4. The treating vessel 1 can be formed from a dielectric which is not restricted to acrylic resin but is permitted to those substances for the use such as ceramic, polycarbonate, and polyvinyl chloride. The ground side electrode 2 is formed like a metal plate or a metal net, and is formed cylindrical a little higher than the height of the packaging container 4 so as to cover the whole outer peripheral surface of the packaging container 4. Moreover, the ground side electrode 2 is provided with a terminal for an unshown ground line connection.

The treating vessel 1 of the above sterilizer A1 in accordance with the present invention is installed on a table 3 formed from acrylic resin or the like; the packaging container 4 for the treatment is housed in the treating vessel 1; the discharge side electrode 5 is inserted in the packaging container 4; and the internal surface of the packaging container 4 is sterilization-treated by applying the high voltage pulses to the discharge side electrode 5 from the high voltage pulse power source 6 to generate plasma.

The discharge side electrode 5 has a size permitting to be inserted in the container, and is made of metal such as stainless steel, being formed different from a conventional simple round bar. Namely, as shown in Fig.2 (a), the discharge side electrode 5 is formed with a helical uneven part 5a having continuous projections on the outer peripheral surface, and presents a screw-like form. The pitch p of the uneven part 5a is 0.01mm to 10mm, preferably, 0.1mm to 5mm, and as shown in Fig.2 (b), the tip angle θ of the projections is 5 degrees

to 60 degrees, preferably, 10 degrees to 45 degrees. When the pitch p is less than 0.01mm, the intervals of the projections are too narrow and there is a fear of missing uniform discharges, and when the pitch exceeds 10mm, the number of the
5 projections is reduced and the high voltage pulses are decreased in discharge density. Moreover, when the top angle θ of the projections is less than 5 degrees, the projections are decreased in strength and are prone to be damaged, and on the other hand, when the top angle θ exceeds 60 degrees, strong
10 high voltage pulses become hard to be generated.

The uneven parts 5a of the discharge side electrode 5 may be pointed out at the tops like an ordinary screw, however, the tops are preferred to be not pointed out in order to prevent the strong high voltage pulse discharges from being
15 generated from them. Moreover, on the outer peripheral surface of the electrode with a round bar form, helical projections may be provided afterward by welding or the like.

The uneven parts 5a of the discharge side electrode 5 has only to be unevenness having continuous projections, and the
20 discharge side electrode 5 has not to be formed with helical unevenness 5a on the outer peripheral surface but may be formed with a plurality of unshown projections or needles in order to form unevenness having continuous projections on the outer peripheral surface of the discharge side electrode.
25 Among these arrangements, the helical form unevenness is preferred because it generates uniform discharges.

When sterilizing a packaging container 4 subjected to the treatment by the sterilizer A1 of the present invention using the above high voltage pulse power source 6, it is preferred
30 to sterilize it by applying high voltage pulses to the discharge side electrode 5 in the gas atmosphere without a factor of excessive moisture or the like preventing the uniform and strong high voltage pulses from discharging.

The gases to be used for the present invention are not

specially limited, however, at least one kind of gas selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium is preferred for the use because they are capable of lowering the breakdown voltage, and carrying
5 out favorable sterilization in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulses. In the present invention, a mixture of two or more kinds of the above gases can be used in an arbitrary mixing ratio.

Further, at least one kind of gas selected from a group
10 of these oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium can be introduced into the packaging container to be treated before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge, however, it is more preferable to introduce the gas therein during discharge because the gasses
15 can effectively be used, and also the breakdown voltage can be lowered, and, further, favorable sterilization can be carried out in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

In order to perform sterilization in the gas atmosphere
20 by applying the high voltage pulses to the discharge side electrode 5, for example, the sterilizer in accordance with the present invention is provided with a gas introduction means 9 as shown in Fig.4, and a gas mixture containing, for example, 50% or more argon gas is supplied at a rate of 10
25 liter/min or less from the gas introduction means 9, and is sprayed in the radial direction through a spray member 10 inserted in the upper part of the packaging container 4.

Moreover, when the packaging container 4 such as a pet bottle is in danger of thermal deformation due to a rise in
30 temperature at the time of sterilization by the high voltage pulses, the gases are preferred to be cooled to a suitable temperature for the supply.

After the gas introduction process has been completed by the gas introduction means 9, the discharge side electrode 5

is inserted in the packaging container 4 as shown in Fig.1, to carry out the sterilization process by applying the high voltage pulses thereto. An insertion amount of the discharge side electrode 5 into the packaging container 4 is not less than 1/10 of the packaging container 4 in height dimension, preferably, about 9/10. When the insertion amount of the discharge side electrode 5 is less than 1/10, a discharge amount into the packaging container 4 becomes insufficient, and when the insertion amount of the discharge side electrode 5 exceeds 9/10 in height, the bottom of the packaging container 4 is in danger of thermal deformation.

In this sterilization process, for example, a voltage of 38 to 80kV with a frequency of 100 to 3000pps is applied, and duration of the high voltage pulse discharges is specified to be 10sec, for example, in a case of a 500ml plastic container as the packaging container 4.

Moreover, since the discharge side electrode 5 is formed with helical uneven parts 5a on the outer peripheral surface as described above, the strong high voltage pulse discharges are effectively generated from the tops of the helically continuous projections, and also the high voltage pulse discharges are radially expanded almost over the whole area at 360 degrees centering the discharge side electrode 5.

Therefore, since the sterilization efficiency of the packaging container 4 is substantially improved and also the high voltage pulses are uniformly discharged to the packaging container 4, unevenness of the sterilization can be prevented, and moreover, the packaging container 4 is also prevented from partial thermal deformation.

(Second Embodiment of the Present Invention)

The second embodiment in accordance with the present invention is similar to the first embodiment of the present invention except that a conventional round bar electrode is used as the discharge side electrode 5, and that as shown in

Fig.3, the sterilizer A1 of the present invention is provided with a liquid supply means 7 for giving water or an aqueous solution to the internal surface of the packaging container 4 before discharge.

Moreover, in Fig.3, the parts similar to those in the first embodiment of the present invention are designated by the same references, and the explanations are omitted here.

In the second embodiment of the present invention, firstly, as shown in Fig.3, the packaging container 4 is housed in the treating vessel 1, and the process of giving water or an aqueous solution onto the internal surface of this packaging container is carried out. This water-giving process is performed by the liquid supply means 7 and the spraying member 8 for giving water or an aqueous solution. As the spray member 8, a spray, a nebulizer, or the like can be used. As to the water to be given into the packaging container 4, for example, pure water not containing impurities is suitable, and as to the aqueous solution, an organic aqueous solution containing ethanol, acetone, or the like and an inorganic aqueous solution containing electrolytes can be used.

In the above water-giving process, the water or the aqueous solution is fed by pressure from the liquid supply means 7, and is sprayed in the radial directions by the spray member 8 inserted in the upper part of the packaging container, and water particles are made to almost uniformly adhere to over the internal surface of the packaging container 4. When pure water is used, the particle is a few μm in diameter, and in the case of a packaging container 4 such as a plastic container having a capacity of about 500ml, an amount of the pure water supply is set to 0.01g to 10g. In a case of a pure water supply amount exceeding 10g, the high voltage pulse discharges to be performed later become hard to be generated, and in a case of an amount less than 0.01g, uniform adhesion of pure water becomes impossible. In appearance, the

state in which the pure water particles cloud the whole internal surface of the packaging container 4 shows that the water supply and the amount are proper and are under a favorable condition, and for example, in a case of a transparent packaging container or the like, it is possible to visually observe the state in which the whole internal surface is clouded.

After having completed the water-giving process, as shown in Fig.1 (a), the discharge side electrode 5 is inserted in the packaging container 4, and the sterilization process is carried out by applying the high voltage pulses thereto under the same conditions as described in the first embodiment of the present invention.

According to the present invention, the water particles adhere to the whole internal surface area of the packaging container 4, therefore, the internal surface is uniformly sterilized without uneven plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

In the second embodiment according to the present invention, an example using a round bar electrode as the discharge side electrode is presented, however, instead of using the round bar electrode in the second embodiment according to the present invention, a discharge side electrode having helical uneven parts 5a on the outer peripheral surface can be adopted as the discharge side electrode 5.

When a discharge side electrode 5 having helical uneven parts 5a on the outer peripheral surface is used along with the water-giving process, strong high voltage pulse discharges are generated with efficiency from the tops of the continuous helical projections as described above, and also the high voltage pulse discharges are radially expanded over the whole 360 degree area centering the discharge side electrode 5. Therefore, a sterilization efficiency of the packaging container 4 is substantially improved and also the high

voltage pulse discharges to the packaging container 4 are uniformized, and as a result, non-uniform sterilization is prevented further.

(Third Embodiment of the Present Invention)

5 The third embodiment according to the present invention is similar to the first and second embodiments of the present invention except that the first and second embodiments are combined; the sterilizer A1 of the present invention is provided with a gas introduction means 9 and a liquid supply
10 means 7; water or an aqueous solution is fed by pressure from the liquid supply means 7 and is radially sprayed by a spray member 8 inserted in the upper part of the packaging container 4, so that water particles are made to adhere almost uniformly over the internal surface of the packaging container 4;
15 thereafter, a gas mixture containing, for example, 50% or more argon gas is supplied from the gas introduction means 9 at a rate of 10 liters/min or less and sprayed in the radial directions by the spray member 10 inserted in the upper part of the packaging container 4, to purge superfluous moisture
20 floating in the packaging container 4; the discharge side electrode 5 is inserted in the packaging container 4 as shown in Fig.6; and thus the sterilization process is carried out by applying the high voltage pulses thereto under almost the same conditions as described in the first embodiment of the present
25 invention.

Moreover, in such a case as moisture adheres to the surface of the discharge side electrode 5 and favorable high voltage pulse discharges cannot be performed, it is preferred to remove the moisture, and for example, the moisture is
30 removed by detecting it by an unshown sensor, energizing a heater 12 installed on the upper part of the discharge side electrode 5 as shown in Fig.6, and properly heating the discharge side electrode to vaporize the moisture on the surface.

According to the third embodiment of the present invention, water particles adhere to the internal surface of the packaging container 4, therefore, the sterilization effect is improved in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges, and moreover, since gas is introduced into the packaging container, the breakdown voltage can be lowered, and the sterilization efficiency of the packaging container is substantially improved in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

(Fourth Embodiment of the Present Invention)

The fourth embodiment of the present invention is similar to the first, second, and third embodiments of the present invention except that the water-giving process and the process for blowing gas are not performed into dividually but performed simultaneously.

Moreover, in Fig.5, the parts similar to those in the first to third embodiments of the present invention are designated by the same reference numerals, and the explanation therefor is omitted here.

For example, as shown in Fig.5, moisture and gas are supplied at the same time by feeding a gas from the gas introduction means 9 into the liquid supply means 7 to humidify it by bubbling herein, and then supplying the gas into the packaging container 4 to be treated. The supply of the moisture and the gas by the bubbling is performed at the same time before and during discharge. Moreover, the adhesion of water to the internal surface of the packaging container 4 to be treated and the substitution with the air in the packaging container are performed. Then, a gas feeding amount before discharge is controlled so as to be more than that during discharge. For this purpose, the gas introduction means 9 is arranged so as to be variable in capability. Moreover, before discharge, the discharge side electrode is placed outside of the packaging container 4 to be treated, and

during discharge, it is placed inside of the packaging container 4 to be treated. For this purpose, before discharge, a gas substitution rate in the packaging container 4 to be treated is increased, and also water is made to adhere to the internal surface of this packaging container while water is prevented from adhering to the discharge side electrode, and during discharge, a gas feeding amount is decreased to replenish the packaging container 4 for treatment with the gas and generate discharges with efficiency, and also the adhesion of water to the discharge side electrode in the packaging container for treatment is suppressed.

In addition, in the fourth embodiment of the present invention, water is given to the internal surface of the packaging container 4 and a gas is introduced into the packaging container 4, therefore, just as the case of the third embodiment of the present invention, a sterilization efficiency of the packaging container is substantially improved, and also the high voltage pulses are uniformly discharged to the packaging container 4, and thus, unevenness of the sterilization is prevented.

(Fifth Embodiment of the Present Invention)

The fifth embodiment of the present invention is similar to the first, second, third, and fourth embodiments of the present invention except that a film is used as a packaging material 4.

Fig.7 is an explanatory cross section view showing an example of the embodiment applying the present invention to the sterilization of a film.

Moreover, in Fig.7, the parts similar to those in the first through fourth embodiments of the present invention are designated by the same reference numerals, and the explanation is omitted here.

In Fig.7, the sterilizer A2 according to the present invention comprises an unshown pulse power source for

generating a high pulse voltage, a discharge side electrode 5 provided with unevenness (helical unevenness) having continuous projections to be applied with the high pulse voltage generated by the pulse power source, a packaging material (film) 4 for a treatment of sterilization by the high voltage pulses, an insulating plate 11 formed of a dielectric such as acrylic resin, ceramics, polycarbonate, polyvinyl chloride placed under the packaging material 4, and a ground side electrode 2 placed under the insulating plate 11 so as to be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode 5.

The ground side electrode 2 is formed of a metal such as stainless steel a little wider than the width of the packaging material 4. The ground side electrode 2 is provided with an unshown terminal for ground line connection. The discharge side electrode 5 may be provided with a plurality of terminals.

As shown in Fig.7, the top surface (the surface to be in contact with packaging goods) of the packaging material 4 is treated by sterilization under almost the same conditions described in the first embodiment of the present invention, by placing the packaging material 4 subjected to sterilization between both electrodes under normal temperature and normal pressure, and generating plasma by applying the high voltage pulses from an unshown high voltage pulse power source while moving the packaging material 4 by a moving means in the gas atmosphere. After the top surface has been treated by sterilization, it is preferable to sterilize the whole packaging material 4 by treating the bottom surface of the packaging material 4 by sterilization in the same way as the top surface is treated by sterilization continuously or discontinuously, and this way of treatment is specially preferable in such a case as the packaging material 4 is used for packaging foods.

The sterilization treatment of the packaging material 4 under almost the same conditions as described in the first embodiment according to the present invention, by feeding water or an aqueous solution by pressure from an unshown liquid supply means; spraying it over the top surface of the packaging material 4; letting water particles almost uniformly adhere to all over the top surface of the packaging material 4; placing between both electrodes the packaging material 4, which is given water particles and is subjected to sterilization, under normal temperature and normal pressure; and generating plasma by applying the high voltage pulses from the unshown high voltage pulse power source while moving the packaging material 4 in a gas atmosphere by the moving means, is able to make an improvement on the sterilization effect, therefore, this sterilization treatment is preferable.

When the discharge side electrode 5 having helical uneven parts on the outer peripheral surface is used along with the water-giving process, uniform high voltage pulse discharges are generated from the tops of the helically continuous uneven parts and expanded radially onto the top surface of the packaging material 4 as described above, therefore, the sterilization efficiency of the packaging material 4 is substantially improved further.

Moreover, the descriptions of the above embodiments are for explaining the present invention, and is not to limit the inventions as claimed in the appended claims, nor to reduce the scope thereof. Further, the compositions of each part of the present invention are not to be restricted to those of the above embodiments, but various modifications are possible within the technical range as claimed in the appended claims.

In the descriptions of the above embodiments, the use of the treating vessel 1 is mentioned as an example, however, it is not always necessary to use the treating vessel 1. Moreover, the forms of the treating vessel 1 and the ground

side electrode 2 are not particularly limited, but they may be polygonal, or similar figure to the packaging material to be treated.

Embodiments

5 Next, the present invention will be explained in specific examples below, however, the present invention is not to be limited to these examples insofar as not departing from the spirit and scope of the claimed invention.

(Embodiment 1)

10 (Preparation of Bacteria Adhesion Packaging Container for Sterilization Test)

 A predetermined quantity of spores of *Bucillus subtilis*, *B. cereus*, or *Asperillus niger* are made to uniformly adhere to the internal surface of a 500ml plastic container, and this is
15 adopted as a bacteria adhesion packaging container for testing sterilization.

 The above bacteria adhesion packaging container for sterilization test is placed at a predetermined position of the sterilizer in accordance with the present invention as
20 illustrated in Fig.1, and high voltage pulses were applied thereto. The discharge side electrode used is a disc type electrode made of SUS (having a 15mm disc diameter, and a 30mm pitch of discs) as illustrated in Fig.8, and the discharge conditions are 45kV, 400Hz, and 10 seconds.

25 The disc type electrode 5A shown in Fig.8 is provided with a plurality of discs 13 arranged in parallel at a pitch p.

(Incubation Method)

 Immediately after the discharges were ended, a nitrogen
30 gas was introduced into the bacteria adhesion packaging container, and purged the container of the impurities which might be remaining therein (5l/min, 30seconds). Thereafter, a tripto-soya-bouillon culture medium of 30ml was poured into the container immediately, and was fully shaken with a

sterilized cap on the container before incubating the bacteria under the following conditions.

(Conditions for Incubation)

After having incubated *Batillus subtilis*, *B. cereus* at 5 35°C for 10 days, and *Aspergillus niger* at 25°C for 10days, a sterilization effect value D [Sterilization effect value $D = -\log (\text{Number of survived bacteria}/\text{Number of initial bacteria})$ was calculated. The results of the sterilization effect value D are shown in Table 1 together with a water adhesion amount, 10 an adhesion method, a discharge side electrode used, a kind of gas introduced, a gas flow rate, or the like.

(Embodiment 2)

The sterilization effect was tested in the same way as in the embodiment 1 except that a helical form electrode 5 of 15 stainless (SUS) was used as the discharge side electrode as shown in Fig.2, and the results are shown in the Table 1.

(Embodiment 3)

The test was carried out in the same way as in the Embodiment 2 except that an argon gas substituted for the 20 inside of the container before electrical discharge, and then electricity was discharged while feeding the gas therein at 3 liters/min, and the results are shown in the Table 1.

(Embodiment 4)

The test was carried out in the same way as in the 25 Embodiment 1 except that using the sterilizer shown in Fig.3, water was sprayed (3g/container) in the container before the electrical discharge, and a 10mm diameter round bar electrode of stainless steel (SUS) was used as the discharge side electrode, and the results are shown in the Table 1.

30 (Embodiment 5)

The test was carried out in the same way as in the Embodiment 1 except that using the sterilizer shown in Fig.5, water was made to adhere (approximately 1g/container) to the inside of the container to the extent to cloud the container

before the electric discharge, and the results are shown in the Table 1.

(Embodiment 6)

5 The test was carried out in the same way as in the Embodiment 5 except that a gas mixture of 70% argon and 30% nitrogen was fed at 3 liters/min during the electric discharge, and the results are shown in the Table 1.

(Embodiment 7)

10 The test was carried out in the same way as in the Embodiment 6 except that the discharge side electrode was a disc type electrode used in the Embodiment 1, and the results are shown in Table 1.

(Embodiment 8)

15 Using the sterilizer as shown in Fig.5 and Fig.6, electricity was discharged while feeding the humidified gas mixture of 70% argon and 30% nitrogen at 3 liters/ min before and during the electric discharge. The test was carried out using the helical electrode of SUS as the discharge side electrode, and the others are the same as those in the
20 Embodiment 1, and the results are shown in the Table 1.

Table 1

	Water adhesion		Dischge side electrode	Gas introduced		Sterilization effect value D		
	Amount (g)	Method		Kind of gas	flow rate(l/min)	B.subtillis	B.cereus	A.niger
Embodi- ment 1	None	--	round bar	Air	-	2.1	2.1	2.3
Embodi- ment 2	None	--	helical	Air	-	2.3	2.2	2.5
Embodi- ment 3	None	--	helical	Argon	3	2.8	2.7	3.0
Embodi- ment 4	3	spray	round bar	Air	-	2.2	2.2	3.0
Embodi- ment 5	abt. 1g (cloud)	bubbling	round bar	Air	-	3.5	3.7	4.0
Embodi- ment 6	abt. 1g (cloud)	bubbling	round bar	Ar:70% N :30%	3	4.3	4.3	4.9
Embodi- ment 7	abt. 1g (cloud)	bubbling	round bar	"	3	4.3	5.2	6.0
Embodi- ment 8	(cloud)	bubbling	round bar	"	3	5.8	6.0	6.9

According to the sterilization method as claimed in claim 1 of the present invention, comprising a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side electrode to which the high voltage generated by the power source is applied, and a ground side electrode placed so as to be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode; in which a packaging material to be sterilized is placed between both electrodes under normal temperature and normal pressure, and is sterilized by applying the high voltage pulses in a gas atmosphere, the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface, therefore, the method has a remarkable effect that strong high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but can be generated uniformly from the tops of the uneven parts on the outer peripheral surface. Thus, the method is able to improve the sterilization effect of the packaging materials for packaging articles to be packed such as liquids, solids, or a combination of both which are foods, medical supplies, Chinese medicines, cosmetics, feeds, fertilizer, or the like, especially packaging materials for packaging foods.

According to the sterilization method as claimed in claim 2 of the present invention, the sterilization method as claimed in claim 1 has another remarkable effect that since the discharge side electrode is provided with helical unevenness on the outer peripheral surface, the strong high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but can be generated uniformly from the tops of the helical projections centering the discharge side electrode, and thus, the method is able to improve the sterilization effect and prevent non-uniformity of the sterilization.

According to the sterilization method as claimed in claim 3 of the present invention, the packaging material is a

container or a film in the sterilization method as claimed in claim 1 or 2. Therefore, the method has another remarkable effect of being able to sterilize not only containers such as pet bottles and cups, but also plane films by the high voltage
5 pulses.

According to the sterilization method as claimed in claim 4 of the present invention, the packaging material is a container and the discharge side electrode is inserted in the container in the sterilization method as claimed in any of
10 claims 1 to 3. Therefore, the method has another remarkable effect of being able to uniformly and efficiently sterilize the internal surface of the container without unevenness by generating the high voltage pulse discharges.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim
15 5 of the present invention, the gas is at least one kind of gas to be selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium, in the sterilization method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4. Therefore, the method has further remarkable effects of being able to
20 decrease the breakdown voltage and perform favorable sterilization in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim 6 of the present invention, at least one kind of gas selected
25 from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium is introduced during discharge in the method claimed as in any of claims 1 to 5. Therefore, the method has further remarkable effects of being able to make effective use of the gas, also to lower the breakdown voltage,
30 and to perform favorable sterilization in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim 7 of the present invention, water or an aqueous solution is given to the packaging material before discharge, during

discharge, or before and during discharge to produce active oxygen in the method in which the sterilizer is provided with a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side electrode to which the high voltage generated by the power source is applied, and a ground side electrode placed so as to be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode; in which a packaging material to be sterilized is placed between both electrodes under normal temperature and normal pressure, and is sterilized by applying the high voltage pulses in a gas atmosphere, therefore, the method has another remarkable effect of being able to improve the sterilization effect of the packaging material for packaging articles to be packaged as liquids, solids, and a combination thereof such as foods, medical supplies, Chinese medicines, cosmetics, feeds, and fertilizers, especially packaging materials for packaging foods.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim 8 of the present invention, the water or aqueous solution is given so as to cloud the surface of the packaging material in the sterilization method as claimed in claim 7. Therefore, the method has further remarkable effects of being able to improve the sterilization effect by letting particles of, for example, pure water or aqueous solution adhere to the surface of the packaging material so that, for example, the surface of a packaging material formed of a transparent material is clouded, and applying the high voltage pulses thereto in this state, and also being able to uniformly sterilize the surface of the packaging material with efficiency without unevenness.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim 9 of the present invention, in the sterilization method as claimed in claim 7 or claim 8, the gas is at least one kind of gas selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium, and the gas is humidified with the water or aqueous solution and introduced

before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge. Therefore, the method has further remarkable effects that the gas can be used effectively; the breakdown voltage can be lowered; favorable sterilization can be performed into the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges; and further, the sterilization effect can be improved by giving the water or aqueous solution to the packaging material.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim 10 of the present invention, in the sterilization method as claimed in any of claim 7 to 9, the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface. Therefore, the method has another remarkable effect that strong high voltage pulse discharges can be generated uniformly from the tops of the projections and uneven sterilization can be prevented.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim 11 of the present invention, in the sterilization method as claimed in any of claims 7 to 10, the unevenness on the discharge side surface is formed into a helical structure. Therefore, the method has another remarkable effect that strong high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but the strong high voltage pulse discharges are uniformly generated from the tops of the helical projections radially centering the discharge side electrode, and thus, the sterilization effect can be improved and uneven sterilization can be eliminated.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim 12 of the present invention, in the sterilization method as claimed in any of claims 7 to 11, the packaging material is a container of a film. Therefore, the method has another remarkable effect of being able to sterilizing not only containers but also plane films.

According to the sterilization method claimed as in claim

13 of the present invention, in the sterilization method as claimed in any of claims 7 to 12, the packaging material is a container and the discharge side electrode is inserted in the container. Therefore, the method has another effect of being
5 able to uniformly sterilize the internal surface of the container with efficiency without unevenness.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 14 of the present invention, in the sterilizer which is provided with a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side
10 electrode to which the high voltage generated by the power source is applied, and a ground side electrode placed so as to be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode; in which a packaging material to be sterilized is placed between both electrodes under normal temperature and
15 normal pressure, and is sterilized by applying the high voltage pulses in a gas atmosphere, the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface. Therefore, the method has a remarkable effect that strong high voltage pulse
20 discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but can uniformly be generated from the tops of the uneven parts on the outer peripheral surface, and thus, the method is able to improve the sterilization effect of the packaging materials for packaging articles to be packed such
25 as liquids, solids, or a combination of both which are foods, medical supplies, Chinese medicines, cosmetics, feeds, fertilizer, or the like, especially packaging materials for packaging foods.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 15 of the
30 present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in claim 14, the unevenness on the discharge side electrode surface is arranged in a helical structure. Therefore, the sterilizer has another remarkable effect that strong high voltage pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge

side electrode, but the strong high voltage pulse discharges can be generated from the tops of the helical uneven parts uniformly and radially centering the discharge side electrode, and this improves the sterilization effect and eliminates non-
5 uniformity of sterilization.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 16 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in claim 14 or 15, the packaging material placed between the both electrodes is a container or a film. Therefore, the sterilizer has
10 another remarkable effect that not only containers but also plane films can be sterilized by the sterilizer using the high voltage pulses.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 17 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in any of
15 claims 14 to 16, the packaging material is a container, and the sterilizer is provided with the discharge side electrode to be inserted in this container, and the ground side electrode arranged along the outer periphery of the container, and strong high voltage pulse discharges are effectively
20 generated from the outer peripheral surface of the discharge side electrode. Therefore, the sterilizer has another remarkable effect of being able to uniformly sterilize the internal surface of the container with efficiency by inserting the discharge side electrode in the container, and generating
25 the high voltage pulse discharges across the ground side electrode.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 18 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in any of claims 14 to 17, the sterilizer is provided with an
30 introduction means for introducing at least one kind of gas selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium during discharge, therefore, the sterilizer has further remarkable effects that the gas can be introduced with ease during discharge by using this

introduction means and can be used effectively, and moreover, the breakdown voltage is lowered, and favorable sterilization can be carried out in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges.

5 According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 19 of the present invention, the sterilizer which is provided with a power source for generating high voltage, a discharge side electrode to which the high voltage generated by the power source is applied, and a ground side electrode placed so as to
10 be opposed to the discharge side of the discharge side electrode; in which a packaging material to be sterilized is placed between both electrodes under normal temperature and normal pressure, and is sterilized by applying the high voltage pulses in a gas atmosphere, is provided with a liquid
15 supply means for giving water or an aqueous solution to the packaging material before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge, therefore, the sterilizer has a remarkable effect that strong high voltage pulse discharges are effectively generated from the outer peripheral surface of
20 the discharge side electrode by giving the water or aqueous solution to the packaging material by this liquid supply means, and thus, the sterilizer is able to improve the sterilization effect of the packaging materials for packaging articles to be packed such as liquids, solids, or a
25 combination of both which are foods, medical supplies, Chinese medicines, cosmetics, feeds, fertilizer, or the like, especially packaging materials for packaging foods.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 20 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in claim 19,
30 said liquid supply means gives water or an aqueous solution to the packaging material so as to cloud the surface thereof. Therefore, the sterilizer has further remarkable effects that the sterilization effect can be improved by making, for example, particles of pure water or aqueous solution adhere to

the surface of the packaging material by the liquid supply means so that the surface of the packaging material made of, for example, a transparent material is clouded, and applying the high voltage pulses in this state, and also the surface of the packaging material can be sterilized uniformly with efficiency and further, moisture does not remain on the surface of the packaging material after sterilization.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 21 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in claim 19 or 20, at least one kind of gas selected from a group of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, air, argon, and helium is humidified with said water or aqueous solution and the liquid supply means gives the water or aqueous solution to the packaging material before discharge, during discharge, or before and during discharge. Therefore, the sterilizer has further remarkable effects that the gas can effectively be used; the breakdown voltage can be lowered; favorable sterilization can be carried out in the plasma generated by the high voltage pulse discharges; and the sterilization effect can be improved by giving the water or aqueous solution to the packaging material.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 22 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in any of claims 19 to 21, the discharge side electrode is provided with unevenness having continuous projections on the discharge side surface. Therefore, the sterilizer has another remarkable effect of being able to generate uniform strong high voltage pulse discharges from the tops of the projections on the outer peripheral surface, and thereby improving the sterilization effect.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 23 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in any of claims 19 to 22, the unevenness on the discharge side surface is arranged in a helical structure and strong high voltage

pulse discharges are not generated from the tip of the discharge side electrode, but the discharge side electrode has unevenness of a helical structure on the outer peripheral surface. Therefore, the sterilizer has further remarkable effects of being able to generate the strong high voltage pulse discharges from the tops of the projections of said helical structure radially and uniformly centering the discharge side electrode, and improve the sterilization effect and eliminate non-uniformity of sterilization.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 24 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in any of claims 19 to 23, the packaging material placed between both electrodes is a container or a film. Therefore, the sterilizer has another remarkable effect of being able to sterilize not only containers, and also plane films.

According to the sterilizer claimed as in claim 25 of the present invention, in the sterilizer as claimed in any of claims 19 to 24, said packaging material is a container, and the sterilizer is provided with a discharge side electrode to be inserted in this container, and a ground side electrode arranged along the outer peripheral surface of the container, so strong high voltage pulse discharges are effectively generated from the outer peripheral surface of the discharge side electrode. Therefore, the sterilizer has another remarkable effect of being able to uniformly sterilize the internal surface of the container with efficiency by inserting the discharge side electrode into the container and generating the high voltage pulse discharges across the ground side electrode.